VOL. VI. NO. 37.] GREENSBORO, N. C., SEPTEMBER 7, 1861. [WHOLE NO. 290

FROM THE JOURNAL.

## N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB AND THE BLIND.

Mr. Editor:—As your journal is devoted to the Educational interests of North Carolina, I think it is the proper medium, through which to address an appeal in behalf of that unfortunate class of our citizens, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind. I have been surprised at the little interest manifested by many of our people, in the education of these unfortunate members of society. They visit our Institution and seem (while here) to be greatly interested in the various exercises of the pupils, but, with some few exceptions they make no special effort to find out the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in their counties, and send them here to enjoy the advantages afforded by this Institution.

I have carefully examined the Census Returns of the different counties in the State and find that the number of Deaf and Dumb and Blind persons, under twenty-one years of age is much larger than is generally supposed. And of this number only about sixty have been connected with the Institution during the present session.

I communicated the result of this examination to the joint standing Committee of the last Legislature, appointed to examine the Management of the Institution &c, and from their report submitted to the Legislature, I make the following extract:

"While the committee express much gratification at the present prosperous condition of the Institution and its bright prospects of future usefulness, they cannot but regret that so small a proportion of this unfortunate class of our population should reap the benefits of the great advantages which are being brought within the reach of all. According to the returns of the last census, there are now in this State the number of one hundred and seventy deaf mutes, and sixty-nine Blind, the larger portion of whom are of the proper age to become pupils of the Institution. The whole number of deaf mutes in the State is three hundred and eighty-seven, and the number of Blind is three hundred and thirty-two. Of deaf mutes only about one in nine has been educated, and of the blind only one in fifteen. This arises in the opinion of the committee from the fact, that so little is known among the masses of the people, of the nature and character of the Institution, its excellent management, and the great facilities which it enjoys for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind. For the purpose of, (to some extent,) remedying this, and inducing parents to send their children to the Institution, the committee have prepared a bill, the passage of which they recommend, making it the duty of the Chairman of the board of Superintendents of Common Schools, of each county, to furnish to the Principal of the Institution, once in each year, a list of those in his county who are fit to be entered as pupils in the Institution, and whenever the parents of such pupils are too poor to pay their tuition, to procure the certificates required by law, and secure the admission of such in the Institution, in the way now allowed by law. The committee is satisfied in this way numbers who would grow up in mental and physical darkness, will have light shed into their minds, receive the blessings of education, and perhaps be taught some useful occupation by which they may possibly support themselves without remaining a burthen and charge to those who are little able to support it."

In order that the recommendation made in their report, might be carried out, the committee inserted the following sections in the Bill, prepared for the benefit of this Institution, which was passed by the Legislature.

"Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the District Committees of Common schools in each county, to report to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents of common schools for their county, the number of deaf mutes and Blind children, between the ages of five and twenty one.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of common schools for each county to report to the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on or before the first day of September in each and every year, the number of Deaf mutes and Blind children in his county, between the ages of five and twenty one years, and that the said chairman shall procure and furnish, all indigent Deaf-mute and Blind children, who are entitled to receive the same, the certificate now required, by law, to entitle them to admission into the Institutions as State pupils.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, be required to furnish to the chairman of the Board of Superintendents of each county such blanks as may be necessary for the above purpose."

To obviate the necessity of sending out so many blanks, and requiring the Committees to make an additional report the State Superintendent of Common Schools has kindly consented to prepare his blanks, which he will distribute to the school Committees throughout the State, so that the Deaf & Dumb, & the Blind can be included in the same with the other children in the district.

I hope the Committees will faithfully perform the duty which has been assigned them by the Legislature. By so doing they will do much towards improving the Condition of the Deaf & Dumb and the Blind in North Carolina, educating many who would otherwise be left to grow up in ignorance.

As the question is often asked how, and upon what terms are pupils admitted into the Institution? we will insert the following extract from the Annual report, which will give the desired information.

*Terms of Admission into the N. C. Institution for the Deaf & Dumb and the Blind.*

1. Pupils are admitted into the Deaf-Mute Department of the Institution, for one hundred and thirty dollars. This sum is for board and tuition, and does not include any expense that may be necessary for clothing, traveling, Physician's bills, &c.

2. Pupils whose parents or guardians may not be able to meet the expense necessary for admission, may be received in the following manner, viz:

At least one respectable citizen resident in the County of the applicant shall make before, and file with a justice of the peace, an affidavit in writing, which shall be substantially as follows:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
——— *County.* }

The undersigned, residing in said county, maketh oath, that——is not in his opinion able to defray the expenses of maintaining his——, ——— at school in the Institution for the Deaf & Dumb & the Blind, that said———has a legal residence in said county, and is in his opinion a fit subject, and justly entitled to enter the Institution as a pupil of the State—dated this——day of ——A. D. 18 . A. B., (Affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, C. D. (J. P.)

The Justice of the Peace aforesaid shall transmit the affidavit so sworn to and subscribed, to the Principal of the Institution, which shall be by him laid before the Board of Directors; and said affidavit shall be evidence that said child or other person is entitled to enter the institution, as a state pupil, and nothing appearing to the contrary, then or thereafter, he or she shall be entitled as such to the benefits of the same.

If any person desires further information in relation to the Deaf & Dumb, or the Blind, it will be furnished cheerfully upon application to me by letter or other wise,

Very truly Yours,

WILLIE J. PALMER, *Principal.*

## NORTH CAROLINA IN HER PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

North Carolina has fifty thousand square miles of territory—just about the area of England. But while England, exclusive of Scotland and Wales, has a population of seventeen millions, North Carolina has barely one million. If this difference is to continue, can we ever equal, or even approximate, the population of England? When at Washington, persons, comparatively strangers to our State, often have said to me, "So you are from the piny region of North Carolina." They sometimes seemed surprised when I told them that the section from which I came was more remote from that district covered with pines than Washington City itself, and even less like it in its external features. The fact that the principal lines of travel through our State have been along that comparatively narrow belt of level pine forest, has made most persons from abroad suppose that the whole State is of that character.

It was in the month of July, 1584, that the first Europeans who ever touched the shores of any one of the old thirteen States, approached the coast of North Carolina, under the command of Amadas and Barlowe. In the report of Sir Walter Raleigh, drawn up by the latter, it is said that two days before they came in sight of the land, "We smelled so sweet and so strong a smell as if we had been in the midst of some delicate garden, abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers." On reaching the land it was found "so full of grapes, as the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed them, of which we found such plenty, as well there as in all places else, both on the sand and on the green soil, on the hills as in the plains, as well on every little shrub, as also climbing the tops of high cedars, that I think in all the world the like abundance is not to be found; and myself having seen those parts of Europe that most abound, find such difference as were incredible to be written." Inside of the long narrow tract of islands, along which they coasted for two hundred miles, they found what "appeared another great sea," between them and the main land. Everywhere, they were struck with surprise, as they beheld the variety, the magnitude and beauty of the forest trees, which not only surpassed those of Bohemia, Muscovia or Hercynia," but "bettering the cedars of the Azores, of the Indies, or Lebanon."

Two years later, after a residence of twelve months on the main land, with a party of colonists, Ralph Lane declared "the main to be the goodliest soil under the scope of heaven," "the goodliest and most pleasing territory in the world," "and the climate so wholesome, that we had not one sick since we touched the land here." He affirms that if it "had but horses and kine in some reasonable proportion, I dare assure myself, being inhabited with English, no realm in christendom were comparable to it. For this already, we find, that what commodities soever Spain, France, or Italy, or the East parts, do yield to us, &c.,—these parts, do abound with the growth of them all, and sundry other rich commodities, that no parts of the world, be they West or East Indies have, here we find the greatest abundance of."

When we contemplate North Carolina at the present day, we recognize the features here described. There is on the coast the same long line of low sandy islands, probably formed by the deposits of sediment, where the fluvial waters from the interior are checked in their course by the opposing current of the Gulf Stream. With the exception of the fine harbor of Beaufort, there are the same difficult inlets which terrified these early voyagers, and on their maps were marked with figures of sinking ships. Inside of the range, there are the same broad and shallow seas, most abundantly supplied with fish, and those other inhabitants of the deep, which are alike calculated to minister to the necessities and luxuries of mankind. On the "main" there are lands not inferior in fertility to the famous deltas of the Nile or the Mississippi. Cultivation for one hundred successive years, in the most exhausting of grain crops, has not diminished their productiveness. Though it has cost something to render these swamp lands suitable for cultivation, yet no agricultural investment ever made in America, perhaps, yields a better return, and this fact affords another illustration of the truth that Providence has decreed that the best things in life shall cost labor to attain them. And yet, up to this time but a small proportion, many persons think not one-fifth part of the swamp lands in the Eastern portion of the State, have been put into cultivation. When, after the manner of Holland, all this region shall have been reclaimed, the entire population of the State might be removed to it, without being able to cultivate the half of it. Almost every portion of it, too, is penetrated by navigable streams. Passing inward a hundred miles or more from the coast, we reach that belt of pine land which was formerly regarded as only valuable for its timber, and naval stores generally, but which later experiments show may, without difficulty, be rendered highly productive. By the application of marl or lime, it has been ascertained that most of this region can be made to yield abundant crops both of cotton and the cereals. Westward of this, there stretches for two or three hundred miles, a moderately elevated, undulating country, presenting almost every variety of landscape, soil, and production. At its extreme borders, there rises up a mountainous region with bolder scenery and a more bracing climate. Few of our own citizens realize the extent of this district, or are aware of the fact that it is three hundred miles in length, and has probably more than forty peaks, that surpass in altitude Mount Washington, long regarded as the most elevated point in the Atlantic States. Though this region does not present the glacier fields and eternal snows of the Alps, yet their want is amply atoned for by a vegetation rich as the tropics themselves can boast of. Rocky masses of immense height and magnitude, and long ridges and frightful precipices, are to be found, but the prevailing character of this section is one of such fertility that the forest trees attain their most magnificent proportions on the sides, and even about the tops of the highest mountains. There, too, are to be seen those strange treeless traces, which the aboriginal inhabitants supposed to be the foot-prints of the "Evil One," as he stepped from mountain to mountain. Their smooth undulating surfaces covered with waving grasses, suggest far different associations to the present beholders. The landscape is variegated, too, by tracts of thirty and even forty miles in extent, covered with dense forests of the balsam fir trees, appearing in the distance dark as "the plumage of the raven's wing," and green carpets of fantastic moss, and countless vernal flowers, among which the numerous species of the azalia, the kalmia, and the rhododendron, especially contend in the variety, delicacy, and brilliancy of their hues. From the sides of the mountains flow cold and limpid streams along broad and beautiful valleys. Though such a region as this can never weary the eye, the chief merit is, that almost every part is fitted to be occupied by, and to minister to, the wants of man.—Hon. T. L. Clingman.

## SELECTED ANECDOTES.

Washington's Acknowledgment.—In 1755, Washington, then a young man, twenty-two years of age, was stationed with his regiment at Alexandria. At this time an election for public officers took place, and the contest between the candidates became exciting and severe. A dispute took place between Mr. Payne and Washington, in which the latter (an occurrence very uncommon with him) became warm, and said something which gave Mr. Payne so much offense that he knocked Washington down; instead of flying into a passion, and sending him a challenge to fight a duel, as was expected, Washington, upon mature reflection, finding he had been the aggressor, resolved to ask pardon of Mr. Payne on the morrow. Accordingly he met Mr. Payne the next day, and extended his hand in a friendly manner; "Mr. Payne," said he, "to err is nature; to rectify error is glory. I find I was wrong yesterday, but I wish to be right to-day. You had some satisfaction yesterday, and if you think that was sufficient, here is my hand, let us be friends." It is hardly necessary to state that ever afterwards they were so.

Would persons, who think it *honorable* to fight, be likely to approve of Gen. Washington's course, as given in the foregoing narrative?

Do you think it was creditable to so great a man as Gen. Washington, to ask forgiveness, as he did, after he had received an injury himself?

### The Battle in Missouri--Official Report of Gen. Price.

The Northern papers are filled with accounts of the battle near Springfield, Mo. We find little in them that is actually new, the telegraph having already given its leading points. We give, however, some matter of an extract from the official report of Gen. Price, who commanded one of the three divisions of the Southern army which participated in the battle:

About six o'clock I received a message from General Rains that the enemy were advancing in great force from the direction of Springfield, and were already within 200 or 300 yards of the position where he was encamped with the second brigade of his division, consisting of about 1,200 mounted men under Col. Cawthorn. A second messenger came immediately afterwards from Gen. Rains to announce that the main body of the enemy was upon him, but he would endeavor to hold him in check until he could receive reinforcements from Gen. McCulloch was with me when these messengers came, and I left at once for his own headquarters to make the necessary disposition of our forces.

I rode forward instantly towards Gen. Rains position, at the same time ordering Gens. Slack, McBride, Clark and Patterson to move their infantry and artillery rapidly forward. I had ridden but a few hundred yards when I came upon the main body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Lyon in person. The infantry and artillery which I had ordered to follow me, came up immediately, to the number of 1,656 men, and engaged the enemy. A severe and bloody conflict ensued, my officers and men behaving with the greatest bravery, and with the assistance of a portion of the Confederate forces, successfully holding the enemy in check. Meanwhile, and almost simultaneously with the opening of the enemy's batteries in this quarter, a heavy cannonading was opened upon the rear of our position, where a large body of the enemy under Col. Siegel had taken position in close proximity to Col. Churchill's regiment, Col. Greer's Texan Rangers, and 670 mounted Missourians under command of Col. Brown and Lieut. Col. Major.

The action now became general and was conducted with the greatest gallantry and vigor on both sides, for more than five hours, when the enemy retreated in great confusion, leaving their commander-in-chief, Gen. Lyon, dead upon the battle-field, over 500 killed and a great number wounded.

The forces under my command have possession of three 12 pounder howitzers, two brass 6 pounders, and a great quantity of small arms and ammunition, taken from the enemy; also the standard of Siegel's regiment, captured by Captain Staples. They have also a large number of prisoners.

The brilliant victory thus achieved upon this hard fought field was only by the most determined bravery and distinguished gallantry of the combined armies, which fought nobly side by side, in defence of their common rights and liberties, with as much courage and constancy as were ever exhibited upon any battle-field.

The great victory was dearly bought by the blood of many a skilful officer and brave man. Others will report the losses sustained by the Confederate forces; I shall willingly confine myself to the losses within my own army.

Among those who fell mortally wounded upon the battle-field, none deserve a dearer place in the memory of Missourians than Richard H. Weightman, Colonel commanding the first brigade of second division of the army.

Here, too, died, in discharge of his duty, Col. Ben. Brown, of Ray county, President of the Senate—a good man and true.

Brig. Gen. Slack's division suffered severely. He himself fell dangerously wounded at the head of his column. Of his regiment of infantry, under Col J. T. Hughes, consisting of about 650 men, 56 were killed, 76 wounded, many of them mortally, and 30 are missing. Among the killed are C. H. Bennett, Adjutant of the regiment, Capt. Blackwell and Lieut. Hughes. Col. Rives' squadron of cavalry, (dismounted,) numbering some 234 men, lost 4 killed and 8 wounded. Among the former were Lieut. Col. Austin and Capt. Emmert.

Brig. Gen. Clark was also wounded. His infantry (290) lost in killed 17, and wounded 71. Col. Barbridge was severely wounded. Capt. Farris and Hallock and Lieut. Haskins were killed. Gen. Clark's cavalry, together with the Windsor Guards were under the command of Lieut. Colonel Major who did good service. They lost 6 killed and 5 wounded.

Brig. Gen. McBride's division (605 men) lost 22 killed, 67 severely wounded and 57 slightly wounded. Col. Foster and Captains Nicholas, Doughtery, Armstrong and Mings were wounded, while gallantly leading their respective command.

Gen. Parson's brigade, 240 infantry and artillery, under command respectively of Col. Kelly and Capt. Guibor, and 406 cavalry, Col. Brown lost the artillery 3 killed and 7 wounded—the infantry 9 killed and 38 wounded—the cavalry 3 killed and 8 wounded. Col. Kelly was wounded in the hand. Capt. Coleman was mortally wounded, and has since died.

Gen. Rains' division was composed of two brigades—the first under Col. Weightman, embracing infantry and artillery, 1,306 strong, lost not only their commander, but 34 others killed and 111 wounded. The second brigade, mounted men, Col. Cawthorn commanding, about 1,200 strong, lost 21 killed and 65 wounded. Colonel Cawthorn was himself wounded. Major C. Rogers, of St. Louis, Adjutant of the brigade, was mortally wounded, and died the day of the battle.

Your excellency will perceive that our State forces consisted only of 5,221 officers and men; that of these no less than 226 died upon the field, while 517 were wounded. These facts attest more powerfully than any words can the severity of the conflict, and the dauntless courage of our brave soldiers.

It is also my painful duty to announce the death of one of my aids, Lieut. Col. G. W. Allen, of Saline county. He was shot down, while communicating an order, and we left him buried on the field.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. MCCULLOCH.

A few days after the battle, Gen. McCulloch issued the following proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

Having been called upon by the Governor of your State to assist in driving the Federal forces out of the State, and in restoring to the people their just rights, I have come among you simply with the view of making war upon our Northern foes, and driving them back. I give the oppressed of your State an opportunity of standing up as freemen, and uttering their true sentiments.

You have been overrun and trampled upon by the mercenary hordes of the North. Your beautiful State has been nearly subjugated. But those true sons of Missouri who have continued in arms, together with my forces, came back upon the enemy and gained over them a great and signal victory. Their general-in-chief is slain and many of their other general officers wounded. Their army is in full flight.

One and all of the true men of Missouri will up and rally around their standard. The State will be redeemed. I do not come among you to make war upon any of your people, whether Union or otherwise. The Union people will all be protected in their rights and property, and it is earnestly recommended to them to return to their homes. The prisoners of the Union party, who have been arrested by the army, will be released and allowed to return to their friends. Missouri must be allowed to choose her own destiny. No oaths binding upon your consciences will be administered.

I have driven the enemy from among you. The time has now arrived for the people of the State to act. You cannot longer procrastinate. Missouri must now take her position by the North or the South.

BEN McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The following "general order" has also been promulgated:

Headquarters of the Western Army,
Camp near Springfield, Mo., Aug. 12, '61.

The General Commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the army under his command the signal victory it has just gained.

Soldiers of Louisiana, of Arkansas, of Missouri and of Texas, nobly have you sustained yourselves. Shoulder to shoulder you have met the enemy and driven him before you. Your first battle has been glorious and your General is proud of you.

The opposing force, composed nearly of the old regular army of the North, have thrown themselves upon you confident of victory, but by great gallantry and determined courage you have utterly routed it with great slaughter. Several pieces of artillery and many prisoners are now in your hands. The commander-in-chief of the enemy is slain, and many of the general officers wounded. The flag of the confederacy now floats over Springfield—the stronghold of the enemy. The friends of our cause who have been imprisoned there are released.

While announcing to the army this great victory, the General hopes that the laurels you have gained will not be tarnished by a single outrage. The private property of citizens of either party must be respected. Soldiers who fought as you did yesterday, cannot rob or plunder!

By order of BEN. McCULLOCH.

### Arrest of Ladies at Washington.

It was briefly announced yesterday by telegraph that the proscription of the Washington Government, not satisfied with arresting all who dared to attack, censure, or even criticize the prosecution of the war, had sought a new employment in making prisoners of ladies *suspected* of secession proclivities. The Northern papers bring us some particulars of the arrests, giving in extenuation of the Administration, that the ladies are merely confined to their houses, after the style of "detaining" archbishops in Italy, while a guard is stationed at their doors to arrest any of their friends who may call. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* writes:

The house of Mr. Philip Phillips, wife of ex-member of Congress from Alabama, was taken possession of by order of Gen. Porter. Mr Phillips is now absent in the South, and said to be an active secessionist. Mrs. Phillips and her two beautiful and accomplished daughters have resided here some time, and have not hesitated to announce their full sympathy with the rebels. It is said they went so far as to attempt to illuminate their dwelling on the night of the Bull Run disaster, but were dissuaded from the rash act by their friends. They have repeatedly been cautioned against uttering their opinions against the government and disloyal sentiments.

I learn that they have often boldly acknowledged that they were in correspondence with Beauregard and other rebel Generals. The officers searched the house, and finding evidences to warrant it, surrounded it. The order was given for a guard to be placed around it, and the inmates to be held as prisoners. All persons who called were accosted to know what their business was, and who and what their names, if they brought letters or messages, &c. A loyal gentleman, who has long been on terms of social intimacy with the family, called to pay his respects to the ladies. He was challenged as described above; and when one of the young ladies appeared and spoke to him, and he to her, the officer forbid the conversation, at the same time explaining that he was ordered to forbid it. The gentleman left.

Mrs. Senator Gwin was arrested two days ago in her own house in this city, where she has been confined ever since, a proper military guard having been placed in the house to prevent any communication between her and rebel spies, who, it is supposed, have been in the habit of frequenting the house.

A trunk was seized at the depot in this city addressed to Mrs Gwin. It was opened, and found to contain a lot of gentlemen's shirts. Some of them were sewed together, in one of which was found a map of all of our fortifications on the Virginia side of the river. This was an important discovery, and resulted in the immediate arrest of Mrs. Gwin.

Mrs. Greenhow, a widow lady well known in this city, was also arrested by the provost guard of Brig. Gen. Potter. Her secession proclivities have long been the subject of popular conversation—Doubtless the charge against her is of being in treasonable correspondence with the country's enemy now in arms.

Altogether, about six persons who have called upon Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Gwin and the wife and daughters of Mr. Philip Phillips, have been arrested and held—They are Southerners. A large number of people besides these have called as acquaintances. None of them were allowed to enter the house without being informed that they would not be allowed to pass out without an order from the Secretary of War or Provost Marshal. Consequently all callers not arrested declined entering.

Bennett, of the *Herald*, is delighted at the arrest of these "high-life secessionists," &c., and remarks editorially:

Mrs. Dr. Gwin, the wife of ex Senator Gwin, of California; Mrs. Phillips, the wife of Congress Phillips, of Alabama, and Mrs. Greenough, another accomplished high-life secessionist, are particularly prominent among the rebels in Crinoline, who have thus fallen under the special attention of the War Office. Mrs. Gwin, Mrs. Slidell, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Cobb, and other accomplished and charming ladies of this dominant Southern social circle, during the imbecile administration of Mr. Buchanan, held him, the government and the destinies of the country in their delicate little hands. Nor did the first French revolution and reign of terror produce a circle of feminine politicians more accomplished, sagacious and industrious than those who led the poor old man of Wheatland, bound in garlands of roses, through visions of Paradise, down the broad road to destruction.

Every class and phase of society in Washington was so deeply affected by the charming soirees, receptions and fancy balls of these irresistible Southern ladies, that the sudden transition in that city from all these social splendors and fascinations to the rough simplicities of "Honest old Abe" and his hordes of backwoods office-seekers, made Washington ripe for rebellion. The general reader will thus understand the capacities and facilities of such an ally as Mrs. Gwin for the work of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" at the crisis. The suspension of the peculiar services which she and her feminine Confederates in Washington have been rendering the enemy, will, we dare say, prove a very serious loss to Jeff. Davis and a corresponding gain to the cause of the Government.

The Master Armorer, of the Arsenal at Fayetteville, has issued proposals for furnishing the Confederate States, with 25,000 Walnut Rifle Stocks.

Mayor Berret, of Washington City, who refused to take the Lincoln oath of allegiance a few days since, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

The rascally Butlerites are in N. C.


Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
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100,000 Packages
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
In Fourteen Months.
It is Warranted to Cure
If Directions are Followed,
Any Case of Dyspepsia
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It Produces Rotundity of Form
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
Every Invalid Should
Try One Package,

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THE
"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"
Destroys Instantly
EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF
Vermin.

These preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

DEPOTS and more established in New York City.
Used by—the City Post Office.
Used by—the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by—City Steamers, Ships, &c.
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Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

N.B.—See what the People, Press and Druggists say.

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually afraid of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house. JAMES B. GIVEAN, No. 94 Elm Street.

MORE GRAIN and provisions now destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin than would pay for the whole of this flat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster, (Ohio) Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—Your Exterminator is universally used, and pronounced a decided success. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice scampered out pronounced it "used up." [*Boston Post.*

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a sure and speedy thing. It is not known to fail in a single instance.
GEORGE KING, Druggist, Covington, Ky.

WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used Rats, Mice, Roaches, Vermin disappear immediately. E. & A. STRONG, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, &c.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes.
To Destroy—Insects on Flowers and Fruits.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c., &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

USE ONLY
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25, 50, and 100 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks.
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A. B. & D. Sands & Co. | M. Ward, Close & Co.
Wheeler & Hart. | M. Kissam & Robbins
Hegeman & Co. | D. S. Burnett & Co.
Hall, Rachel & Co. | F. C. Wells & Co.
Thomas & Fuller. | Lourdin, Marsh & Gardner
F. D. Lewis. | Hall, Bowes & Co.
Penfold, Parker & Mercier. | Tripp & Co.
Dudley & Stafford. | Conrad Fox.
AND OTHERS.

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All the Principal Cities and Towns in the
Southern States.

For Sale in
GREENSBORO, N. C.
BY
Porter & Gorrell.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Perfumery.
FINE TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES,
Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Use,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs,
SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
Manufactured Tobacco, SNUFF and Cigars, Grass and Garden seeds,
East and West Market Streets,
And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in City and Country.
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Or address orders direct—(or if Fifteen Terms, Accounts desired ☞ send for Circular to Dealers) to
HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.] New York.
mch. 9—cow3m.

# THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday September 7, 1861


**Rules without Exceptions.**

1st. All who are now indebted to the office will be dunned every month until they pay up—hard customers semi monthly.

2nd. No name will be entered on our books for subscription unless we first received the money or its equivalent.

3rd. No job will be delivered until paid for.

4th. Legal Blanks cash on delivery.

5th. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance; six and twelve months advertisements, on first of January and July. Persons from a distance can enclose any amount over a dollar they desire to invest in this way and we will be governed by our terms in another column.

**Produce Loan in'aid of the Confederate States.**

We publish in another place, a recent circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the Produce Loan, authorized by Act of Congress.

The object of this Loan is to give the planting and manufacturing interests, in the absence of cash assets, an opportunity of contributing to the necessities of the government, by a pledged future subscription of the proceeds of their industry, in exchange for Confederate Bonds.

The response has been general and earnest to the call, and many millions are already pledged. The sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice and grain producers vie with each other, and in the matter of cotton subscriptions, in several States, the amount reaches from one-third to one-half the entire crop. In a single county, (Adams', ) in Mississippi, the aggregate reaches over 22,000 bales, which cannot, in value, fall far short of $1,000,000. Before these subscriptions are closed, it is believed that the aggregate will swell to $50 or $100,000,000.

Local Commissioners or Agents have been appointed, or are being appointed, in every county of the Confederacy, and Mr. Dellow, of Louisiana, has been made, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, General Superintendent.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Saturday, Aug. 31, at 5 o'clock A. M., we felt a considerable shaking of *terra firma*. There were several shocks in quick succession, which seemed to follow each other in a line about parallel with the Atlantic coast.

From notices in our exchanges, this earthquake seems to have been felt all along the Atlantic slope, though we have not yet heard of its being so severe, at any place, as to cause damage.

**A Change in the Command at Pensacola—Gen. Bragg Ordered to the Army of the Potomac.**

The Charleston *Mercury* says, editorially, and upon reliable authority, we are informed that Gen. Braxton Bragg has been transferred from Pensacola, at which post he was in command, to the Army of the Potomac. Brig. Gen. Anderson succeeds Gen. Bragg in the command at Pensacola.

Gen. Bragg is a native of North Carolina, graduated at West Point in 1837, was distinguished at Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista, resigned in 1856, and went to planting in Louisiana. On the secession of Louisiana he received the appointment of Brigadier General from President Davis. It is said that his transfer from Pensacola to the army of the Potomac is worth *fifty guns* to the cause of the South.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—Captain John H. Boyd, of the 11th North Carolina Regiment, died of typhoid fever, at the residence of Charles Bates, on Clay street, in this city, last Wednesday morning. His remains (accompanied by his father and brother) have been taken to his native county, Rockingham, N. C., for interment.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

**Circular.**

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Treasury Department,
Richmond, August 22d, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making exchanges for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, and the purchase of specie and of military stores.

Under the authority of a previous Act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in different sections of the several States, to solicit in advance from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate States.

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriotism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches already many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinced. The cotton, the rice, the tobacco and the sugar planters have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third to one-half of the entire crop.

It is not proposed, as has been frequently explained, to interfere with the usual and customary arrangements of planters and others in making sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indicate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is authorized to pay over the proceeds and receive in exchange Confederate Bonds. These Bonds carry interest of eight per cent., payable semi annually, and are not to be issued of less denomination than one hundred dollars, except where the subscription is for a less amount, when the limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act of Congress.

The agricultural and manufacturing interests which have now the opportunity of contributing to the wants and sustaining the credit of the Government, were not in condition to make cash subscriptions to the loan previously authorized. Their surplus capital was already invested, and their command of resources, in the nature of things, was mainly to be looked for in the future. Upon such future resources they are authorized safely to draw, and the investment proposed, aside from its claims on the score of patriotism, may be regarded altogether as advantageous and as safe as any other business transaction.

The time of sale referred to in the caption of the lists which are sent out, is intended to indicate the usual date at which the crop is brought to market, and will of course be subject to those considerations of mutual interest which would postpone a sale where the property would be sacrificed.

Special agents have been appointed, or will be appointed, in every County and District of the South. They will be furnished with subscription lists, and requested to bring the subject before their fellow citizens in every proper manner, by personal appeals, public audresses or through the instrumentality of the press. The results of their labors will be communicated from time to time to this Department, *and it is requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the name of the Post-office, County and State to which they belong.*

The sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith annexed.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

AN ACT to authorize a loan, and issue of Treasury notes, and prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging Certificates of Stocks and Bonds.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually. The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bond, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds. (Act May, 1861.)

A bill to be entitled an Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a War Tax for their redemption.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States; the said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be reissuable at pleasure, until the same are payable; but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former Acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the nett proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act approved May 16, 1861; and this act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars, the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the act aforesaid; and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, *the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sale until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.*

SEC. 3. That for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each hundred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

**Gen. McCulloch.**

An article has been going the rounds, that Ben. McCulloch is a native of Tennessee. This is an error. He is a native of Halifax county, North Carolina. It has not been many years since Maj. (now Gen.) McCulloch paid a visit to his relatives in this State, living in and near Weldon.

**Old Scott.**

It was rumored on the street a day or two since, that the villainous old traitor, Scott, indignant at being superseded by McClellan, had thrown up his commission. We believe this report to be a veritable *canard*. Old Scott held on to save his salary, and as long as he can continue to receive it, it will be impossible even to kick him out of his commission. With the exception perhaps of Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot, the earth was never disgraced by a more miserable wretch than Winfield Scott.—*Raleigh Register.*

25TH AND 26TH REGIMENTS.—The 26th regiment of volunteers commanded by Col. Vance, left their encampment near this place on Monday morning last for the seacoast. We think it probable that the 25th, commanded by Col. Clingman, has also been or will be ordered to the coast.—*Ral. Standard.*

CAIRO, ILL., Sept. 2.—Gen. Prentiss has resigned, and Gen. Grant succeeds him.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Two barques owned in Charleston have been seized by the surveyor of this port.

**Kentucky Roused at Last.**

We have observed in our midst for several days past many prominent citizens of Old Kentucky, and their countenances were welcome as giving assurance of their sympathy with our cause and of their approaching union with their Southern brethren, for we have never doubted their ultimate separation from the degraded Northern alliance.

Kentucky has been slow, but her places of power having been filled by those who were unwilling to give up the fleshpots, she has been under an evil influence difficult to throw off.

We learned yesterday afternoon, with the greatest satisfaction, that Lincoln's intimation that Kentucky would not be allowed to hold any longer her "neutral" attitude, had aroused even the Unionists of the State, and that other acts of despotic authority, announced to us by telegraph, with the prospect of a gradual but sure encroachment upon her freedom of action, had determined her wavering people to make an issue with the hated tyrants who rule in the once free city of Washington. It is further stated that Gov. Magoffin was about to issue a proclamation similar to that issued by Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, and that he would speedily open communication with the Government of the Confederate States. We are not prepared to vouch for the truth of the last statement, although it was believed in Knoxville on Saturday; but we think the signs of the times indicate the movement to which we refer. We pray that Lincoln may go on in his blundering career, and not cease until he has completed our Confederacy by effecting a separation, complete and perpetual, of all the States whose natural alliance is with the Government of the South.—*Richmond Dispatch.*


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!! THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FURNISH merchants and families with fresh baked Crackers, Irish Bread, &c., at reasonable prices. Call and examine and leave your orders. Terms cash. S. TAYLOR.
Newberne, N. C., July 29, 1861. 2m.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now ready for sale—THE VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL AND DRILL BOOK. 1 vol., 18mo., 97 pages. Price $1.50.
Compiled from the last and latest authorities for the volunteers and Militia of the Confederate States, by Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Richardson, graduate and formerly assistant instructor of Tactics, Virginia Military Institute.
This valuable book is a liberal abridgment of Hardee's Tactics, including the School of the Battalion, and instructions for Skirmishes—the Balance Step, and the Manual of Arms for the Musket being introduced from Gilham's Manual; also the forms of Parade for Reviews, Inspection, Dress Parades, Guard Mounting, Duties of Guards, Duties of Captain in Camp and Garrison, Marches, Camps, &c., together with Soldier's Rations and mode of cooking them, and a few important sanitary suggestions to soldiers.
☞ IN PRESS, a new edition of the Trooper's Manual. By Col. Lucius Davis. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.25.
A. MORRIS, Publisher and Bookseller,
(July 16-tf.) Richmond, Va.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The undersigned is appointed an Agent for the reception of subscriptions, of such portions of their crops, as the patriotic citizens of North Carolina may be able to invest in the bonds of the Confederate States.
These bonds have twenty years to run, and bear eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually.
Among the advantages to the country from this arrangement may be stated the following:
1st. It offers the best investment in public securities, either North or South.
2nd. It obviates any necessity that may arise for a War Tax.
3rd. It will prove to Europe and the World, not only our determination to support the Government of the Confederate States, but our *ability* to do so, &c., &c.
The undersigned earnestly requests those to whom he has distributed subscription papers to use every exertion to get them filled as soon as possible and returned to him at Raleigh, N. C., where he will be glad to receive other subscriptions and to give further information if necessary.
H. K. BURGWYN,
Raleigh, North Carolina.
☞ Papers throughout the State will perform a duty of patriotism by copying the above, or its substance.

GREENSBORO STATION, N. C. R. R.—On and after this date I shall deliver no goods from this Station, until the freight is paid.
J. B. DANSKY, Agent.
June 6th, 1861. (June 8tf.)

RAGS! RAGS!!—The Forestville Manufacturing Company will discontinue the purchasing of Rags for a few weeks. All of our Agents who have Rags on hand will please send them in immediately, and not purchase any more until further notice. W. S. REID, Sup't.
June 8-3w.

NOTICE.—All persons having Accounts with me, or with GOLE & AMIS, are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed. R. S. GOLE.
Mr. C. W. Woollen, or W. H. Fawcett is authorized to make settlements or receive dues.
R. S. G.
Jan. 26-tf.

TRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS—REPRINTED AT RALEIGH, N. C.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "A voice from Heaven," | 4 | pages. |
| "Don't put it off." | " | " |
| "All sufficiency in Christ." | " | " |
| "Self-Dedication to God." | " | " |
| "Private Devotion." | " | " |
| "The Act of Faith." | " | " |
| "The Sentinel." | " | " |
| "Motives to Early Piety." | " | " |
| "Come to Jesus." (formerly 64 | " | now in 8's, |

and in 8 four page tracts.
*Approved by all the Pastors of this City.*—A large edition of the above should be printed before the type is distributed, as it will cost $40 to reset them. The number and variety will be increased as supplies are given. $10 pays for 150,000 pages; $20 pays for 30,000 pages, and $1 pays for 1500.
Donations to be sent to the Agent, which he will acknowledge by letter and report in each of the Papers of this City. More than 40,000 pages of new tracts have been sent to our soldiers in Virginia.
WM. J. W. CROWDER, Tract Agent.
Raleigh, June 1861.
P. S. Editors will greatly aid this good work by inserting the above Tract Notice. W. J. W. C.
(July 5-1m.)

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors west of the Times Office,) would inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, Crystalized Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her selection being made especially for the Ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share of their patronage.
☞ Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties embracing Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c., can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

# SANCHEZ SPECIFIC.

THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
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THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
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THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
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BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
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FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by W. W. BLISS & CO., Proprietors,
363 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly.
Saved Yearly.
Saved Yearly.
Planters Take Notice,
Planters Take Notice,
Planters Take Notice,
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.

W. W. BLISS & CO., Proprietors,
363 Broadway, New York.
*For Sale in Greensboro by*
PORTER & GORREL.

## WAR NEWS.

SANTA FE, Aug. 17.—750 troops from Fort Fillmore were surrendered to 300 Texan Rangers and released on parole, the Texans retaining their arms and the horses belonging to three companies of mounted riflemen.

Gen. Wm. Pelham and Col. Clement have been arrested, having been suspected of giving information to the Texans at Fort Bliss. Col. Clement took the Lincoln oath, and was released. Gen. Pelham refused to take the oath.

Col. Canby has suspended the Habeas Corpus in New Mexico. Fort Staunton has been burnt by his order.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Republican of this morning says that a battle across the Potomac cannot be avoided many days longer.

Early this morning the Confederates opened fire with two rifled cannon, about one quarter of a mile beyond Bailey's, driving in the Federal pickets, and following them within one and a half miles of Franklin's brigade.

Three thousand Federal troops, with five cannon, marched to a point near the crossing, and eight hundred were sent into a cornfield. The Confederates are now eight hundred yards distant.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—The Confederates have arrested Col. Strother, proprietor of Berkeley Springs, (Forte Crayon,) and sent him to Richmond.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, Aug. 29.—A battle occurred at a point named Cross Lanes, on the 26 of August, which is stated to have been a bloody one. Col. Tyler's force was 900, and was surrounded at breakfast time. 200 are missing. After a desperate fight they were cut through and scattered. The following Federal officers known to have been killed are: Captains Dye, Shurtiff and Sterling, Adjutant L. DeForest, Lt. Warrentz, Sergeant-Major Long and others; all the Federal field officers were not hurt. The Confederate forces are reported to have been 3000 strong, including 400 cavalry. Their loss was heavy.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—Active skirmishing commenced at Fall's Church on Wednesday afternoon. It is the opinion that a general engagement will take place at an early day.

President Davis's health has much improved. He approved several bills to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Times says that Gen. Scott expresses the opinion that the Confederates must make an attack at an early day.

FAYETTE, Mo., Aug 31.—The Cashier of the Bank sent $100,000 to Springfield, but twenty secessionists, headed by Capt. Poindexter, seized it.

CLARKSBURG, Aug. 31.—The Confederates attacked the Federal picket on yesterday, ten miles below Huttonsville, and after a skirmish they retired.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—Secretary Cameron has proposed to the managers of the Southern telegraph line from this city, to place a portion of the line in Kentucky in charge of Anson Hager, thus allowing to Kentucky telegraph privileges. The management here refuse, but will allow a censor to be placed at Bowling Greene.

The managers of the Southern Railroad say that travel is uninterrupted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug 31.—A company of mounted Missourians, 110 strong, suddenly entered and paraded the streets of this town this morning. They captured two U. S. recruiting officers.

Advices from California to the 21st have been received overland. The *Uncle Sam* takes out $1,000,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 31.—Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and suite arrived here this evening safely and in good health.

MOBILE, Aug. 31.—A British schooner which ran the blockade from Newbern, N. C., arrived safely at Matanzas, and after discharging sailed for Charleston, which port she has entered in safety and in view of the blockading fleet.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—The abolition proclamation issued by Gen. Fremont is received here with amazement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Four thousand dollars belonging to Southerners was, on yesterday, seized in the Park Bank.

NEW YORK, Aug 31.—Richard S. Freeman was arrested yesterday on his way to New Humphreys, to purchase a shoe pegging machine for Georgia. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

WHEELING, VA., Sept. 1.—There is great excitement here to-night, caused by a dispatch from Fairmount, which reports the secessionists in the back counties, as rising, and marching in town, and that they have burned and torn up the railroad. The rising is supposed to be in concert with some movement of Gen. Lee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Surveyor of this port has seized twenty eight vessels owned wholly or in part by citizens of the seceded States.

### Melancholy News.

FORT HATTERAS SURRENDERED TO THE FEDERALS!

ALMOST OUR ENTIRE FORCES THERE TAKEN PRISONERS!

A DESPERATE RESISTANCE BY OUR FORCES!

PARTICULARS AS FAR AS WE HAVE THEM:

Fort Hatteras was surrendered to the Federal authorities about 11 o'clock on Thursday, 29th ult.

The steamer Winslow which left there soon after the surrender on Thursday, arrived about 10 o'clock last night.

She brought up 5 wounded men and one dead body. From Lt. Citizen, of Captain Lamb's company, who escaped and came up, we gathered the following particulars:

The Federal steamers, 11 in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the Forts, Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up till dark with but little loss on our side. On Thursday morning the conflict was renewed and continued till about 11 o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped.

Com. Baron, Col. Bradford, Col. Martin, Lt. Col. Johnson, Maj. Gilliam, Maj. Andrews, and all the Captains of the post are prisoners.

Our entire force at Hatteras, on Wednesday night, another gentleman informed us, was 883. Some few escaped, perhaps 50 or more, and Lt. Citizen thinks not more than 60 were killed and wounded. He remained in the Fort till half an hour previous to its surrender, and from the lucid manner in which his statements were made we have great confidence in them.

The Federal fleet consisted of eleven steamers, four of which were large war steamers. The bombardment is represented by our informers as most terrific.

Lt. Knight and Lt. Murdouch were brought up wounded; Knight slightly in the arm, and Murdoch with his arm badly injured. Probably amputation will be necessary. The dead body of Mr. Tindell, we believe, from Lenoir, was brought up.

The news is sad, and we can give no more this morning. We will give particulars hereafter as they reach us.

Lt. Citizen says our men fought bravely until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries. The ammunition gave out at Fort Clark on Wednesday, and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras returned the fire of the Federals till 11 o'clock Thursday.

Men of Eastern Carolina arouse! We have warned you heretofore, but many of you heeded not. Now your property, your homes and your families are in danger! Come to arms and drive the invaders from your soil. A little preparation might have saved this disaster, but now it is too late, and we must make the most of it.

Let the militia be called out to aid the regular forces, and if the Hessians dare advance, let us make them rue it. We can, we must. To arms! To arms!—*Progress.*

From the Northeastern section of the State we have just received some more definite and late intelligence than that obtained from the *Progress*. A friend from Anson county who is in the service—Mr Neal—we do not know his precise military rank—informs us that on Sunday there were no vessels outside nor in side. On that day Commissary Johnson, with others, went out from Beaufort Harbor in a boat some thirty miles, and saw no war vessels nor were any visible from Cape Lookout, with the aid of glasses.

Lieut. Crossan, who visited Hatteras, with a flag of truce, was not allowed to approach, but was communicated with. His mission had reference to the killed and wounded. He was informed that 2 of our men were killed and 26 wounded.

The rumor that the enemy had made a lodgement on Ranoke Island is still doubtful, although Gov. Clark has received a dispatch to that effect.

We regret to learn that there appears to be a stampede from some sections of our northerly coast, as well as from Newbern.

The actual number of prisoners taken at Hatteras did not exceed 580, in fact, that was the limit of the force in both Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark.—*Wil. Journal.*


### Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861

**Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,**

NO. 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Belting Cloth," are in receipt, per ships Morning Star, and Petra, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them.

They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales. N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders.

Sept. 1—1y

### Petersburg.

FRANKLINTON, N. C., MARCH 18, 1861.—Messrs. Tappey & Lumsden: Gentlemen—The Hub Horse Power which I bought of you last Spring, and which you warranted to me to thresh my wheat as well as to run my Cotton Gin, has exceeded my expectations by far. I first took it into the field to thresh my wheat which it did with much ease to the horses. Then I put it into the Gin House to drive my Cotton Gin with forty saws which I can drive easily with four horses, and turn out six thousand pounds of seed cotton per day. I removed your machine to my brother's farm, because in my opinion it is the best power of its kind in use.

Yours truly,

REUBEN WILDER.

PRICES—Hub Power, $160. Thresher, $80. Extra Pulley, $4. The above Horse Powers and Threshers are only manufactured at our Foundry. Also two-horse Cotters for New Grounds.

Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses and Shapes, on hand and made to order.

sept. 8—1y. TAPPEY & LUMSDEN.

### Business Cards.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage bedsteads, chairs, settees, SINK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand. ☞ Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 12-6-1y

S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, Jan. 5, 1861—1y Greensboro, N. C.

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 33 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, North Carolina, will return in a few days from New York, with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov 2—tf

### Professional Cards

DENTAL CARD.—J. A. LINK, of Richmond, Va., and late of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, desires to locate permanently in Greensboro', tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office in Yates's building, front room on second floor. nov 9—tf

J. W. BOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 3-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to him for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. R. F. BOONE his entire stock of Goods and fixtures, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand, which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY. ☞ Opposite Benbow's Hotel. June 27-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

PIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the urgent solicitations of friends, I have erected, at my plantation 4 miles below this place, a STEAM FLOURING MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Burrs, fully capable of grinding a large amount of Grain daily. If we can be sustained in this enterprise we will assure those who patronize us that better flour cannot be made for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every possible effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Farmers will be furnished toll while wish to store wheat, and Hirelo to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed.

apr. 6—tf. W. C. McCONNEL.

BEATAVILLA FEMALE SEMINARY, Davidson County, N. C., opens July 22, 1861, under competent teachers subject to my supervision, as proprietor. Board in the Seminary under the care of Col. S. A. Clough $100. Tuition from $8 to $15 per session. G. W. HEDGE, A. M.

(July 20—2m.)

JOB WORK.—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years sustains us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE.

We will do any Kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and

ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED

Address, JAS. W. ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and the cotton towns is entirely broken up we must furnish ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables &c. &c. Consignments of the above articles are solicited, and will receive personal and prompt attention, by

JOHN F. TOAD.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries, near the Old County Wharf, Newbern, N. C.

may 18-6m

### SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE to LIVE! A splendid place to study! Come to the Ocean side. We have none of the extremes of heat and cold.—Books and natural scenery here will educate the mind and the soul to the greatest perfection.

We make no flourish over numbers, knowing scholarship to be of greater importance. The ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL is not sectarian. L. BRANSON,

aug 14-1y Morehead City, N. C.

BEULAH MAGE INSTITUTE, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. Smith, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and full. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $20. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.

REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Billard, Esq., Col. J. Marden, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 2-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensborough, N. C.—This Institution has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern Parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FIVE Ladies. The Institution is, and has been

**Thoroughly Southern**

in its organization. Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next Session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c. apply to RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*

June, 1861—20-tf. Greensborough, N. C.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C.—THE FALL SESSION of 1861 will open on the LAST THURSDAY in July.

It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the session.

TERMS—Board per session ..... $50 00
Tuition ..... 20 00

Extra studies at reasonable rates.

For catalogues containing full particulars apply to

jy 13 T. M. JOHNS, President.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lower English Branches | $7 00 |
| Higher English Branches | 10 00 |
| Music on Piano | 15 00 |
| Use of Instrument | 1 00 |
| French | 5 00 |
| Oil Painting | 10 00 |
| Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each | 5 00 |
| Board, per session | 50 00 |

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1861. Letters should be addressed to

JACOB MORTON.

may 16-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL, High Point, North Carolina.

C. LANDER, A. M., *Principal.*

Miss M. J. TUCKER, }
Miss A. M. HAGEN, } *Assistants.*
Mrs. L. A. LANDER, }

The Fall session, 1861, will begin August 15th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.

RATES—Board $8 per month. Tuition including Latin, French, and Singing, $10.00, $12.50, 15.00. Piano or Guitar, $20.00.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required in advance, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They are not given on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. june 20-tf

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS—MALE AND FEMALE.—Forsyth County, N. C.

REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Vice Female Dep't.

The next session will open the 15th of January, 1862 or September (or term of twenty-one weeks, from Sept. 2, '61). Two young ladies board in the seminary with the Principals. Most of the rooms in the Male and Female departments in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder of the rooms of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. dec 1-tf

JAMESTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, Jamestown, Guilford County, N. C.—The Fifth Session will open July 1, under the charge of G. W. Hedge, A. M.

This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c.

The Principal and female, with the other members of the Faculty, live in the building and eat at the same table with the students. Tuition per session: Music on the Piano or Guitar $25; Singing Painting in Oil $5; Embroidering in Worsted, Wax Flowers, Wax Flowers Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each $5; Vocal Music $1; contingent fee ..... $1; Boarding $7 per month, including washing, and lights, fuel in advance. For further information address

(june 1-1y) G. W. HEDGE, President.

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, Patrick County, Va.—The first session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 19th December, 1861, and the next Session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are convinced that the Congress and visiting important citizens to the premises, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and benefit of the place. Our object being to make this Institution as quietly celebrated for thoroughly and strongly training the mind, as the healing waters of the Springs are for imparting health and vigor to the body. At first at no distant day, it may stand to the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies from all parts of the Southern and Union of Town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure those advantages which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the session, but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

*Expenses per Session of 5 months.*—Female Tuition, English, $12.50; Higher English, $15.00; Modern Languages, each $7.50; Ancient Languages, each $7.50; Music, $25.00; Painting in Oil, $20.00; Painting in water colors, $10.00; Gorgeon and Antique, each, $12.00; Drawing and Embroidery, each, $5.00; Board, including room, fuel, lights, and washing, $40.00. For particulars refer to proprietor, or address, REV. W. R. ROSELEAF, A. M., Principal.

aug 14-1y Patrick Springs, Va.

THE CHILDREN MUST BE EDUCATED.—The children must be educated, war or no war, so a gentleman offers his services as teacher of an Academy of private school. was formerly Tutor in Independence College, in Va., can give testimonials to irreproachable character if required. Any person wishing to employ will please address, giving full particulars so that I can rely upon their offer. None need apply unless he knows, or will be responsible that the school will pay well. Address, G. J. BAKELEY,

27-6—3m Bear Hill, Va.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The next collegiate year will begin Friday, 19th July, 1861.

Two large and well arranged Halls containing Lecture Rooms, Society Halls and Lofty Dormitories, have just been completed and ready for occupancy. The Libraries and Cabinets are receiving constant additions; the corps of Instructors is full and efficient, and in all the departments of the Institution the means and opportunities for improvement greater than at any former period. The healthfulness of Chapel Hill is proverbial.

june 25—tw D. L. SWAIN, President.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February, 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.

de 24-tf E. F. WATSON.

YADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—Those, who have been students with us, are now in the War.

We must live and will if our friends will remember us in this our time of need.

The Fall Session opens July 15th, 1861, under my late assistant teacher, H. N. Irwin, as Principal, who is fully competent to fill the position.

Mr. Irwin has considerable experience and is a very successful teacher. Board, Washing, Fuel, $7.50. Tuition (from $8 to $15 per session). G. W. HEDGE, A. M.

(july 25-2m)

### Periodicals.

A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS!

**THE TIMES,**

*THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA*

A Large Eight-Page Weekly, Published in Greensboro, N. C.

$2.00 A YEAR.....$1 FOR SIX MONTHS

THE TIMES enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861, in a new dress of large and handsome type. It shall be the untiring efforts of the publishers to make THE TIMES a Family Newspaper equal to the demands of the present crisis. THE TIMES is neither sectarian nor partizan; but by its freedom of thought, and independence of character, its columns shall be filled with *live* and pertinent matter, and will present and defend whatever policy will in the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develope and enrich the State. The editors of THE TIMES will pay special attention to the news department of the paper, and will report the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various state Conventions, and whatever will be interesting to its readers in every section of the country. No labor will be spared to have the latest, the fullest and the most reliable news.

The Domestic and Agricultural departments of THE TIMES will receive during the coming year more attention than heretofore. The Domestic economy, comfort and happiness, and the independent and honorable pursuit of Agriculture form the great wealth and peculiar characteristic of our free country, and should receive its due attention. THE TIMES will therefore, in a word, endeavor to make every country home and fireside welcome to its columns.

THE TIMES is presented to the people of North Carolina as a home paper, devoted to the development of her resources, in the confident hope that our people will be united in this national crisis to patronize home papers, to encourage home interests instead of scattering their money and their energies among strangers. Give THE TIMES a trial, and then let it stand on its own merit.

Address JAMES W. ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.

P. S.—Specimen numbers sent, on application.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The 4th volume of this journal commences with the year 1861. It will be published monthly at

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.

THE JOURNAL is neatly printed on good book paper with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement it receives from those to whom it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under the control, and it is the earnest wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent, common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them "to subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district in their respective counties," to our attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools. Teachers and other friends of education are respectfully requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one extra.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $2.25.

AS a medium for ADVERTISING, the JOURNAL is not surpassed by any publication in the State. Its circulation fourth of the counties it is sent to not less than 100 in each school district, and expending it more than which gives it a circulation equivalent to 300 with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address

J. D. CAMPBELL, of Greensborough, N. C.

### Norfolk and Portsmouth.

N. T. WALKE, F. L. WALKE, M. D. N. S. WALKE.

WALKE & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS and Dealers in Fancy Goods, NORFOLK, VA. Sept. 1-tf

HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and everything now found in an extensive line of Jobbing. Sept. 1-tf

3000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 4 per cent less than Northern prices. Now is a fit time. Front, Market Square, NORFOLK. Sept. 15. HERMAN & CO.

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, NORFOLK, VA., offer to Druggists throughout the South the largest stock and best assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices. Sept. 1-tf

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 2 Main street and No. 11 Rock street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in RAISINS, OLIVES, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Sugars, Soaps, Preserves, &c., &c. Our stock will always be large and complete, and bought from first hands, and in a great measure at the proper time to secure the lowest prices, and we offer unusual inducements to the trade and to Families. Sept. 1—1y M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., will attend to receive and dispose of all consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Naval Stores, &c., and to the purchase of Iron from Orange, Alamance, and other counties, and all kinds of Merchandize, Groceries, &c., needed by country merchants. Having every facility and ability, we solicit a share of the business of our friends in all cities. We refer to Messrs. P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Greensboro, Hon. T. Ruffin, Jr., Hillsboro, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Cabarrus, W. & A. Graham, Hillsboro, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, C. C. Foster, Salisbury, E. G. Reade, Oxford, W. J. Hinton, Newbern. Advertisements in the Times to receive subscriptions, etc.

### Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution, established for the relief of poor and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual organs. MEDICAL ADVICE, given gratis by the Physicians, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c. In cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE BOOKS, on Special subjects, by the Physicians of the Several Departments, sent by mail, (in sealed letters) for 25 cents each. LECTURES, delivered to the students of the Institution, on the Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of Chronic Diseases, published in the Medical Times, and sent to subscribers at $1 per annum. Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Secretary of the Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEALTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* Nov

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancer, Asthma, &c.—&c., when it is in your power to be speedily cured? Having received many very high recommendations which were given up as incurable by many of the above diseases in a very short time, and if any one is interested in the matter, I will refer to a number of certificates from some of the first citizens of Greensboro and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple remedy which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted can call on or write him and receive their cure.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS, Greensboro, N. C. tf

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS.—In consequence of gas having been introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosene Lamps, which we propose to sell less than the original cost. We can furnish them to churches, academies parlors or kitchens. Call at our store. nov29 PORTER & GORRELL.

This Celebrated Medicine PREPARATION can be had at the DRUG STORE, Greensboro June 1.

WILL IMMEDIATELY RELIEVE Bronchitis, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, Cold, and all affections of the throat and lungs. FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE, GREENSBORO. June 1.

Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.